

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

14 CV 3608

HAREL INSURANCE CO, LTD., Individually
and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

BATS GLOBAL MARKETS, INC., BOX
OPTIONS EXCHANGE LLC, CHICAGO
BOARD OPTIONS EXCHANGE, INC.,
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, INC., C2
OPTIONS EXCHANGE, INC., DIRECT EDGE
ECN, LLC, INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES
EXCHANGE HOLDINGS, INC., THE
NASDAQ STOCK MARKET LLC, NASDAQ
OMX BX, INC., NASDAQ OMX PHLX, LLC,
NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE, INC., NEW
YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, LLC, NYSE
ARCA, INC., BANK OF AMERICA
CORPORATION, BARCLAYS PLC,
CITIGROUP INC., CREDIT SUISSE GROUP
AG, DEUTSCHE BANK AG, THE
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC.,
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., MORGAN
STANLEY & CO. LLC, UBS AG, THE
CHARLES SCHWAB CORPORATION,
E*TRADE FINANCIAL CORPORATION,
FMR, LLC, FIDELITY BROKERAGE
SERVICES, LLC, SCOTTRADE FINANCIAL
SERVICES, INC., TD AMERITRADE
HOLDING CORPORATION, WEDBUSH
SECURITIES, INC., CITADEL LLC, DRW
HOLDINGS, LLC, GTS SECURITIES, LLC,
HUDSON RIVER TRADING LLC, JUMP
TRADING, LLC, KCG HOLDINGS, INC.,
QUANTLAB FINANCIAL LLC, TOWER
RESEARCH CAPITAL LLC, TRADEBOT
SYSTEMS, INC., TRADEWORX
INC., VIRTU FINANCIAL INC. and
CHOPPER TRADING, LLC,

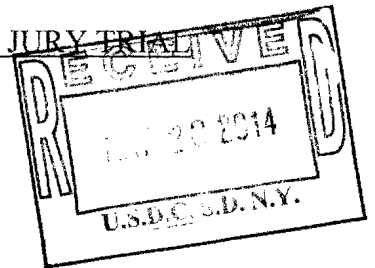
Defendants.

Civil Action No.:

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS
OF THE SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL



SUMMARY OF THE COMPLAINT

1. This securities class action is brought on behalf of public investors who purchased and/or sold shares of stock in the United States between April 18, 2009 and the present (the “Class Period”) on a registered public stock exchange (the “Exchange Defendants”) or a United States based alternate trading venue and were injured as a result of the misconduct detailed herein (the “Plaintiff Class”).

2. This case arises out of a scheme and wrongful course of business whereby the Exchange Defendants, together with a defendant class of the brokerage firms entrusted to fairly and honestly transact the purchase and sale of securities on behalf of their clients (the “Brokerage Firm Defendants”) and a defendant class of sophisticated high frequency trading (or “HFT”) firms (the “HFT Defendants”) employed devices, contrivances, manipulations and artifices to defraud in a manner that was designed to and did manipulate the U.S. securities markets and the trading of equities on those markets, diverting billions of dollars annually from buyers and sellers of securities to themselves.¹

3. In fact, while the HFT Defendants claim that their trading practices increase liquidity in the market and provide overall decreases in the bid-offer spread of market

¹ The 15 financial services firms identified hereinafter at ¶¶35-49 were the largest brokerage firms serving institutional and retail investors in the United States during the Class Period, and collectively with all similarly situated brokerage firms, are referred to herein as the “Brokerage Firm Defendants.” In addition to trading on the accounts of their customers, certain of these Brokerage Firm Defendants also operated in-house alternate trading venues (sometimes referred to herein as “dark pools”), as well as proprietary high frequency trading desks. The 12 financial services firms identified hereinafter at ¶¶50-61, who also sometimes traded securities on behalf of investors but whose primary business was operating the largest proprietary U.S.-based high frequency trading operations during the Class Period, are referred to herein collectively with all similarly situated high frequency trading firms as the “HFT Defendants.” To the extent the Brokerage Firm Defendants operated in-house high frequency trading desks, those operations are also included within the definition of the HFT Defendants.

transactions, their activities amount to nothing more than an allegedly illegal high speed tax to market participants, such as Plaintiff.

4. Not only have defendants' actions caused direct harm to Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class but their activities have also deteriorated the integrity of the market itself, by weakening the system by which bona fide market participants can execute trades, and causing the exchanges' operations to become overwhelmed and thereby suddenly cease operations.

5. Contrary to the duties imposed upon them by law, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules and their own regulations, the Exchange Defendants together with the Brokerage Firm Defendants and the HFT Defendants (collectively, "Defendants") participated in the scheme and wrongful course of business complained herein whereby certain market participants were provided with material, non-public information so that those market participants could use the informational advantage obtained to manipulate the U.S. securities market to the detriment of Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class.

6. Notwithstanding their legal obligations and duties to provide for orderly and honest trading and to match the bids and orders placed on behalf of investors at the best available price, the Exchange Defendants and those Defendants that controlled alternate trading venues demanded and received substantial kickback payments in exchange for providing the HFT Defendants access to material trading data via preferred access to exchange floors and/or through proprietary trading products. Likewise, in exchange for kickback payments, the Brokerage Firm Defendants provided access to their customers' bids and offers, and directed their customers' trades to stock exchanges and alternate trading venues that the Brokerage Firm Defendants knew had been rigged and were subject to informational asymmetries as a result of Defendants' scheme and wrongful course of business, all of which operated to the detriment of Plaintiff and

the Class.² Defendants' predatory practices included the Brokerage Firm Defendants selling "special access" to material data, including orders made by Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class so that the HFT Defendants could then trade against them using the informational asymmetries and other market manipulation detailed herein.

7. Defendants utilized devices, contrivances, manipulations and artifices to defraud, which operated as a fraud and deceit on Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class in violation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and SEC rules promulgated thereunder.³ Defendants' misconduct rigged the market and manipulated the prices at which shares were traded during the Class Period, causing substantial damage to Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class as a result thereof.⁴

Defendants' Scheme and Wrongful Course of Business

8. For at least the last five years, the Defendants routinely engaged in at least the following manipulative, self-dealing and deceptive conduct:

- **"electronic front-running"** – where, in exchange for kickback payments, the HFT Defendants are provided early notice of investors' intentions to transact by being shown initial bids and offers placed on exchanges and other trading venues by their brokers, and then race those *bona fide* securities investors to the other securities exchanges, transact in the desired securities at better prices, and then go back and transact with the unwitting initial investors to their financial detriment;

² Estimates of the commissions paid to all Wall Street banks for stock market trades in 2013 alone range between \$9.3 billion (citing Greenwich Associates) and \$13 billion (citing the Tabb Group). Michael Lewis, *Flash Boys: A Wall Street Revolt* at 208 & footnote (2014) ("*Flash Boys*").

³ Those rules include SEC Regulation National Market System ("Reg NMS"), enacted in 2007, which requires that investors receive the best price executions for their bids and orders.

⁴ Since the publication of *Flash Boys*, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and the U.S. Justice Department ("DOJ") have both announced they are investigating high frequency trading. The DOJ is investigating whether the activities violated the federal insider trading prohibitions. Likewise, New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman (the "NY AG"), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and the SEC are also reportedly probing the unlawfulness of high frequency trading.

- ***“rebate arbitrage”*** – where the HFT and Brokerage Firm Defendants obtain kickback payments from the securities exchanges without providing the liquidity that the kickback scheme was purportedly designed to entice;
- ***“slow-market (or latency) arbitrage”*** – where the HFT Defendants are shown changes in the price of a stock on one exchange, and pick off orders sitting on other exchanges, before those exchanges are able to react and replace their own bid/offer quotes accordingly, which practices are repeated to generate billions of dollars more a year in illicit profits than front-running and rebate arbitrage combined;
- ***“spoofing”*** – where the HFT Defendants send out orders with corresponding cancellations, often at the opening or closing of the stock market, in order to manipulate the market price of a security and/or induce a particular market reaction;
- ***“layering”*** – where the HFT Defendants send out waves of false orders intended to give the impression that the market for shares of a particular security at that moment is deep in order to take advantage of the market’s reaction to the layering of orders; and
- ***“contemporaneous trading”*** – where, by obtaining material, non-public information concerning the trading intentions of Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class and then transacting against them, Defendants violate the federal securities laws, including §20A of the Exchange Act.

9. Defendants’ wrongful acts and unlawful practices constitute the manipulative use of devices and contrivances in violation of the Exchange Act and the SEC rules promulgated thereunder and constitute a scheme and wrongful course of business that has operated as a fraud or deceit on investors on U.S.-based exchanges and alternate trading venues for at least the past five years.

The Exchange Defendants

10. Throughout the Class Period, the Exchange Defendants: (i) accepted kickback payments from the HFT Defendants in exchange for agreeing to situate the HFT Defendants’ servers on or in close proximity to the Exchange Defendants’ own order matching servers (“co-location”) in order to create informational asymmetries and otherwise rig the market so that the

HFT Defendants could profit from access to, and utilization of, material non-public information; and (ii) paid hundreds of millions of dollars in kickback payments to the Brokerage Firm Defendants to entice the Brokerage Firm Defendants to direct their customers' bids and offers to exchanges (paying for order flow) where the HFT Defendants would be able to preview this material non-public data before the rest of the market, to the detriment of Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class.

The Brokerage Firm Defendants

11. The Brokerage Firm Defendants acted in derogation of the fiduciary duties owed to their customers by failing to obtain for them the best bid and ask prices for their customers. In exchange for hundreds of millions of dollars in rebates and in contravention of applicable law, the payment of which was not disclosed to their customers, the Brokerage Firm Defendants knowingly diverted customer bids and offers to trading venues where the Brokerage Firm Defendants knew those bids and offers would be subjected to manipulative conduct and informational asymmetries that exposed customers to electronic front-running and slow-market arbitrage to the detriment of Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class. The Brokerage Firm Defendants engaged in this scheme because the Exchange Defendants were paying the Brokerage Firm Defendants kickback payments to drive traffic to particular exchanges and/or because the Brokerage Firm Defendants themselves controlled and (thus profited directly from) the transactions via operating in-house alternate trading venues.

12. Purporting to act as agents and fiduciaries in the handling and execution of the orders to buy and bids to sell stock for clients, the Brokerage Firm Defendants were required by the law, applicable rules and duties to both obtain the best price for their customers and to place their customers' interests ahead of their own when executing their customers' trades. The

Brokerage Firms Defendants failed to do so. The Brokerage Firm Defendants' illegal conduct and market manipulation, as alleged herein, violated applicable law and inflicted substantial harm on Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class.

The HFT Defendants

13. Defendants' unlawful practices were designed to and did position the HFT Defendants to identify investors' desire to transact in securities and then enable the HFT Defendants to front-run those same investors in transactions that generated almost riskless profits for the HFT Defendants.⁵ During the Class Period, some HFT firms had average holding periods of just seconds and some did not report a single losing day of trading over the entire five-year period.

14. The HFT Defendants engaged in the misconduct detailed herein knowing that Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class members' bids and orders were not being fulfilled at the best available prices, as required by applicable law and the rules of the SEC and the various stock exchanges, but instead were being manipulated for the benefit of Defendants. Thus, in addition to diverting billions of dollars from Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class through electronic front-running, rebate arbitrage, slow-market arbitrage, spoofing and layering, the HFT Defendants knowingly paid the Exchange Defendants and Brokerage Firm Defendants massive sums to create together with the HFT Defendants access to material non-public data as part of the unlawful scheme and wrongful course of business alleged herein.

15. Public investors are entitled to be treated fairly and honestly by brokers and exchanges. Defendants' manipulation of the U.S. securities markets during the Class Period, however, has eroded the investor confidence which is so vital to well-functioning capital

⁵ One HFT firm explained in a Form S-1 filing that it lost money 1 day in 3 years.

markets. In addition to destroying trust in the U.S. capital markets, the misconduct alleged herein has siphoned off billions of dollars from private and public pension funds and individual retirement accounts that millions of Americans depend upon. Defendants' misconduct has deprived these investors of the very "market integrity" the Supreme Court acknowledges all "buyer[s] and seller[s] rely on." Instead, Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class have been victimized in what can fairly be characterized as "a crooked crap game." *Basic Inc. v. Levinson*, 485 U.S. 224, 247 (1988). As such, Plaintiff, requests the damages and injunctive relief sought herein.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to §§6(b), 10(b) and 20A of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§78f, 78j(b) and 78t-1, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC (17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5).

17. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction of all remaining claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367.

18. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b). Many of the Defendants maintain their principal places of business in this District and many of the acts and practices complained of herein occurred in substantial part in this District.

19. In connection with the acts alleged in this complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited to, the mails, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities markets.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

20. Harel Insurance Company, Ltd. (“Plaintiff”) is one of Israel’s largest insurance companies, providing comprehensive financial and insurance solutions, including life insurance, general insurance, health insurance, provident funds, pension funds, mutual funds, ETFs, investment portfolio management, etc.

The Exchange Defendants

21. As of the filing of this Complaint, the following thirteen “national securities exchanges” are registered with the SEC under §6 of the Exchange Act.

22. Defendant BATS Global Markets, Inc. (“BATS”), along with its operating subsidiaries BATS BZX Exchange, Inc. and BATS BYX Exchange, Inc., is an electronic stock exchange based in Lenexa, Kansas. BATS was founded in June 2005 as an Electronic Communication Network (“ECN”) and its name stands for Better Alternative Trading System. BATS operates two stock exchanges in the United States, the BZX Exchange and the BYX Exchange, which currently have daily trading volumes of approximately 630 million and 200 million shares, respectively, which account for approximately 8.5% and 2.7%, respectfully, of U.S. equity daily trading volume. BATS competes with Direct Edge ECN, LLC to be the third largest stock market in the United States, behind the NYSE and NASDAQ.

23. Defendant BOX Options Exchange LLC (“BOX”) is an all-electronic equity options market that is jointly owned by the TMX Group and seven broker dealers. BOX launched trading in February 2004 as an alternative to the then-existing market models. BOX states it has 1,500 option classes available for trading.

24. Defendant Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. ("CBOE") is one of the largest U.S. options exchanges and is based in Chicago, Illinois. CBOE offers options on tens of hundreds of companies, scores of stock indices, and more than 100 exchange-traded funds. The Chicago Board of Trade established the CBOE in 1973. The first exchange to list standardized, exchange traded stock options began its first day of trading on April 26, 1973, in a celebration of the 125th birthday of the Chicago Board of Trade. The CBOE is a national securities exchange and self-regulated organization, which operates under the oversight of the SEC.

25. Defendant Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. ("CHX") is a public stock exchange headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. The CHX is a national securities exchange and self-regulated organization, which operates under the oversight of the SEC. The CHX is the third most active stock exchange in the United States by volume, and the largest outside New York City.

26. Defendant C2 Options Exchange, Inc. ("C2") is another public exchange owned by CBOE Holdings, Inc. C2 operates under a separate exchange license, employing a market model it says "provides a maker-taker fee schedule and a modified price-time matching algorithm for multiply-listed classes."

27. Defendant Direct Edge ECN, LLC ("Direct Edge") is a Jersey City, New Jersey based electronic stock exchange operating through two separate trading exchanges, EDGX Exchange and EDGA Exchange, which trade on average more than 500 million and more than 200 million shares, respectively, and account for approximately 7% and 3%, respectively, of all U.S. daily equity trading volume. Direct Edge competes with BATS to be the third largest stock market in the United States, behind the NYSE and NASDAQ. EDGX utilizes a so-called maker/taker pricing model offering high rebates for those who place bids and offers and charging

those who merely fill orders. EDGA is a low cost exchange with a taker/maker pricing model as well.

28. Defendant International Securities Exchange Holdings, Inc. (“ISE”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of German derivatives exchange Eurex, which is owned by Deutsche Börse AG, which operates two U.S. options exchanges, ISE and ISE Gemini. Founded in 2000 and headquartered in New York City, ISE is a leading U.S. equity options exchange. In August 2008, ISE announced a partnership with Direct Edge, making the ISE a wholly owned subsidiary of Direct Edge and giving ISE an ownership stake in Direct Edge.

29. Defendant The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (“NASDAQ”), is a New York City based electronic stock exchange. In 1971, NASDAQ stood for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations. NASDAQ was founded in 1971 by the National Association of Securities Dealers (“NASD”), who divested themselves of it in a series of sales in 2000 and 2001. NASDAQ is now owned and operated by the New York City-based NASDAQ OMX Group, which also owns the OMX stock market network. It is regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), the successor to the NASD. The NASDAQ is the second largest stock exchange in the world by market capitalization, after the NYSE. The NASDAQ typically trades in excess of 1.3 billion shares daily, and accounts for just less than 20% of all U.S. equity trading on a daily basis.

30. Defendant NASDAQ OMX BX, Inc. (“BX”) (formerly the Boston Stock Exchange) is one of the many stock exchanges owned and operated by the NASDAQ OMX Group. It focuses on nationally listed securities. The BX typically trades an average of 220 million shares on an average daily basis, and accounts for approximately 3% of all daily U.S. equity trading volume.

31. Defendant NASDAQ OMX PHLX, LLC (“PHLX”) (formerly the Philadelphia Stock Exchange) is another one of the many stock exchanges owned and operated by the NASDAQ OMX Group. Launched in 2010, the PHLX typically trades approximately 42 million shares per day, and accounts for approximately 0.6% of all U.S. equity trading on a daily basis.

32. Defendant National Stock Exchange, Inc. (“NSX”) is an electronic stock exchange based in Jersey City, New Jersey. NSX was founded March 1885 in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. In 1976, it closed its physical trading floor and became an all-electronic stock market. The Cincinnati Stock Exchange moved its headquarters to Chicago in 1995, and changed its name to the National Stock Exchange on November 7, 2003. Owned by its members since inception, it demutualized in 2006. It later moved its headquarters to Jersey City, New Jersey. In September 2011, CBOE entered into an agreement to acquire the NSX. The acquisition was completed on December 30, 2011, with both exchanges continuing to operate under separate names.

33. Defendant New York Stock Exchange, LLC (“NYSE”) is a stock exchange headquartered in New York City. The NYSE is operated by NYSE Euronext, which was formed by the NYSE’s 2007 merger with the fully electronic stock exchange Euronext. In December 2012, it was announced that the NYSE was being sold to Intercontinental Exchange (“ICE”), a futures exchange headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, for \$8 billion. NYSE and Euronext now operate as divisions at ICE. The NYSE is by far the world’s largest stock exchange by market capitalization, with its listed companies accounting for more than \$16 trillion as of May 2013. Average daily trading value was approximately \$169 billion in 2013. The NYSE has been the

subject of several lawsuits alleging fraud and breach of duty in connection with its exchange trading practices.⁶

34. Defendant NYSE Arca, Inc. (“ARCA”) is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. Previously known as ArcaEx, an abbreviation of Archipelago Exchange, it is a securities exchange on which both stocks and options are traded. It is owned by NYSE Euronext, which merged (as NYSE Group) with Archipelago Holdings in a reverse merger on February 27, 2006.

The Representative Brokerage Firm Defendants and HFT Defendants

35. Defendant Bank of America Corporation (“Bank of America”) is a financial services company headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. On January 1, 2009, Bank of America merged with Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. (“Merrill Lynch”). Bank of America operates its brokerage activities through its corporate and investment banking division, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, which is headquartered in New York City. After the combination with Merrill Lynch, Bank of America became the largest brokerage in the world. Bank of America’s brokerage division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. During the Class Period, Bank of America, through its acquisition of Merrill Lynch, also maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks, funded with \$3 billion in capital as of 2010, which engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, Bank of America’s broker-dealer division routed its customer orders for securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to its

⁶ For example, in 2003, the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (“CalPERS”), the largest U.S. pension fund, sued the NYSE and seven specialist firms alleging they manipulated the trading system to profit at the expense of investors. CalPERS alleged that the specialists, who match buyers and sellers, used their knowledge of pending orders to unlawfully trade for their own accounts, by, among other things, interpositioning between trades when it was not necessary and that the NYSE not only knew these practices existed, but perpetuated and profited therefrom.

own execution venue and to those of defendants UBS AG, KCG Holdings, Inc. and Citadel LLC, and/or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these Defendants.

36. Defendant Barclays PLC (“Barclays”) is a financial services company headquartered in the United Kingdom with offices in New York City. Barclay’s brokerage division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Barclays, through its subsidiary Barclays Capital Inc., which provides securities brokerage services and is headquartered in New York City, operates the alternate trading venue Barclays LX. In late 2013, Barclays LX took over as the leading alternate trading venue according to published trading volumes. During the Class Period, Barclays also maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks that engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, Barclay’s brokerage division routed non-directed orders for securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to its own execution venue and those of Defendants NASDAQ, BATS, NYSE, Direct Edge, Credit Suisse Group AG, UBS AG, KCG Holdings, Inc., Citadel LLC and Citigroup Inc.

37. Defendant Citigroup Inc. (“Citigroup”) is a financial services company headquartered in New York City. Citigroup’s brokerage division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Citigroup also operates the alternate trading venue CitiMatch. Citigroup, along with defendants Credit Suisse AG, Fidelity (as defined below) and others, formed eBX LLC as a joint venture in 2004, which operates the alternate trading venue Level ATS and was fined \$800,000 by the SEC in 2012 to resolve charges that it failed to protect customers’ confidential trading information. Citigroup’s unit, Lava Trading, Inc., which is also headquartered in New York City, built the Level ATS alternate trading venue. During the Class Period, Citigroup also

maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks, including its Equity Principal Strategies group, which engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, Citigroup's broker-dealer division routed non-directed customer orders for securities listed on the NASDAQ exchange to its own execution venue and to those of at least defendants NYSE and NASDAQ.

38. Defendant Credit Suisse Group AG ("Credit Suisse") is a financial services company headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland with offices in New York City. Credit Suisse's brokerage division placed bids and offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and in alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Credit Suisse also operates what is widely believed to be the largest alternate trading venue, Crossfinder. In February 2013, Crossfinder matched 123 million shares a day, or approximately 14% of all trading activity in such venues at the time. During the Class Period, Credit Suisse also maintained its own New York City-based proprietary and systemic trading divisions or trading desks that engaged in high frequency trading, focusing at times on heavily traded securities. Additionally, Credit Suisse, along with defendants Citigroup, Fidelity and others, formed eBX LLC as a joint venture in 2004, which operates the alternate trading venue Level ATS and which was fined \$800,000 by the SEC in 2012 to resolve of charges that it failed to protect customers' confidential trading information. Level ATS accounted for 0.7% of U.S. equities volume, or a daily average of more than 37 million shares, in August 2012. During the Class Period, Credit Suisse's broker-dealer subsidiary routed non-directed orders for securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to Credit Suisse's own execution venue and to those of defendants NYSE, BATS and Direct Edge.

39. Defendant Deutsche Bank AG ("Deutsche Bank") is a financial services company headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany with offices in New York City. Deutsche Bank's brokerage

division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Deutsche Bank operates the alternate trading venue SuperX in the United States. SuperX had a 0.7% market share as of January 2012, with 50.7 million shares matched a day. Deutsche Bank's Autobahn Equity trading business provides access to SuperX through SuperX Plus, Deutsche Bank's alternate trading venue aggregator algorithm. During the Class Period, Deutsche Bank also maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks that engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, Deutsche Bank's broker-dealer subsidiary Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. routed non-directed orders for securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to its own execution venue and those of defendants Credit Suisse, NYSE, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Direct Edge, NASDAQ, Barclays, UBS AG, BATS, Citigroup, Citadel LLC and KCG Holdings, Inc.

40. Defendant The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("Goldman Sachs") is a financial services company headquartered in New York City. Goldman Sachs's brokerage division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Goldman Sachs also operates one of the largest alternate trading venues by volume, Sigma X. During the Class Period, Goldman Sachs also maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks, which at one point generated up to 10% of Goldman Sachs's revenues, which engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, Goldman Sachs received directly or indirectly profits from the execution of its clients' orders through its own execution venues, including Sigma X, and from defendants NASDAQ, NYSE, Direct Edge, BATS or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these defendants for routing its non-directed equity order flow for securities listed on the NYSE, NASDAQ, NYSE MKT and

regional exchanges to venues operated by such defendants and/or entities. Goldman Sachs disclosed in a Form 10-Q filed on May 9, 2014 that federal regulators were scrutinizing its high-frequency trading operations.

41. Defendant JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMorgan”) is a financial services company headquartered in New York City. JPMorgan’s brokerage division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. JPMorgan offers brokerage services through its U.S. broker dealer affiliates J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC. During the Class Period, JPMorgan also maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks that engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, JPMorgan’s broker-dealer subsidiary, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, routed non-directed orders for securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to its own execution venue and to those of defendants NASDAQ and Credit Suisse.

42. Defendant Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (“Morgan Stanley”) is a financial services company headquartered in New York City. Morgan Stanley’s brokerage division transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Morgan Stanley also operates the alternate trading venue MS POOL, which as of May 2009 was crossing on average 100 million shares daily. Morgan Stanley also operates what it calls the “dark liquidity aggregation engine,” NightVision, which it says allows users to simultaneously access “fragmented liquidity available at major dark pools.” During the Class Period, Morgan Stanley maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks, including a statistical arbitrage trading desk, which engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, Morgan Stanley’s broker-dealer division routed its customer orders for

securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to Morgan Stanley's own execution venue and to that of at least defendant Citigroup.

43. Defendant UBS AG ("UBS") is a financial services company headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland with offices in New York City. UBS's brokerage division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. As of 2008, UBS was trading approximately 690 million shares a day in the United States. UBS operates the alternate trading venue UBS ATS in the United States, which is a registered alternate trading system for crossing orders in U.S. equities. UBS ATS's average daily volume of shares executed in March 2014 was over 166 million. UBS's technology allows UBS ATS to offer ultra-low latency times for trading, including advanced co-location, high capacity and redundancy technologies. During the Class Period, UBS also maintained its own proprietary trading divisions or trading desks, which earned \$65 million in the fourth quarter of 2011 alone, which engaged in high frequency trading. During the Class Period, UBS's broker-dealer division routed non-directed customer orders for securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to its own execution venue and to those of at least defendants NYSE and KCG Holdings, Inc. and/or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these defendants.

44. Defendant The Charles Schwab Corporation ("Schwab") is a publicly held discount brokerage and financial services company headquartered in San Francisco, California. Schwab manages nearly \$2 trillion in assets for more than 10 million individual investors and institutional clients. It is the second largest discount brokerage, behind only defendant Fidelity. Schwab placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Schwab receives an estimated

\$100 million in annual revenues selling its customers' orders to HFT firms to trade against. During the Class Period, Schwab received remuneration such as liquidity or order flow rebates from defendants UBS, Citadel, Citigroup, KCG Holdings, Inc. and Goldman Sachs or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these defendants, for directing 100% of its non-directed equity order flow for securities listed on the NYSE, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges and the NASDAQ stock market to venues operated by such defendants.

45. Defendant E*TRADE Financial Corporation ("E*TRADE") is a publicly held financial services company founded in 1982 and headquartered in New York City. E*TRADE has more than 2.5 million retail account holders who trade stock over the Internet (the majority of transactions) and by phone. E*TRADE's revenue was \$2.2 billion in 2012. E*TRADE placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. E*TRADE receives an estimated \$100 million in annual revenues selling its customers' orders to HFT firms to trade against. During the Class Period, E*TRADE received payments from defendants Citigroup, KCG Holdings, Inc., Direct Edge, Citadel LLC or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these defendants for routing the majority of its orders for securities listed on the NYSE, NASDAQ, NYSE MKT and other national securities exchanges to venues operated by these defendants.

46. Defendant FMR, LLC is a privately held financial services company headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, and the parent of defendant Fidelity Brokerage Services, LLC (collectively, "Fidelity"). Fidelity provides brokerage and other financial products and services to more than 20 million individuals, institutions and financial intermediaries. Fidelity has \$3.7 trillion in assets under administration, including managed assets of \$1.6 trillion, as of October 2012. Fidelity's brokerage division placed bids or offers and/or transacted on

behalf of member of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. Fidelity, along with defendants Credit Suisse, Citigroup and others, formed eBX LLC as a joint venture in 2004, which operates the alternate trading venue Level ATS and which was fined \$800,000 by the SEC in 2012 to resolve charges that it failed to protect customers' confidential trading information. During the Class Period, Fidelity received payments from defendants KCG Holdings, Inc., Direct Edge, Citadel LLC, Goldman Sachs and UBS or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these defendants for routing the majority of its orders for securities listed on the NYSE, NASDAQ, NYSE MKT or regional exchanges to venues operated by these defendants.

47. Defendant Scottrade Financial Services, Inc. ("Scottrade"), together with its subsidiaries Scottrade, Inc. and Scottrade Bank, is a privately owned online brokerage headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri. Scottrade allows customers to open accounts with as little as \$500 and has over 500 local branches for in-person assistance, drawing in many "beginner investors." Scottrade placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period. During the Class Period, Scottrade directed 100% of its equity order flow for securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE Amex or regional exchanges to defendants Citigroup, Citadel LLC, UBS, Direct Edge, KCG Holdings, Inc., NASDAQ or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these defendants.

48. Defendant TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation ("TD Ameritrade") is a publicly held online broker founded and headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska in 1971. Through several subsidiaries, including TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc., TD Ameritrade provides electronic discount brokerage and related financial services to investors who trade in, among other things, U.S. stocks. With over 5.8 million clients, TD Ameritrade has more than \$375 billion in client

accounts and executes an average of nearly 400,000 trades per day. It is the third largest discount brokerage behind defendants Fidelity and Schwab. TD Ameritrade placed bids or offers and/or transacted on behalf of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues during the Class Period, and also received payment from certain Defendants. TD Ameritrade brings in an estimated \$227 million in annual revenues selling its customers' orders to HFT firms to trade against. During the Class Period, TD Ameritrade received payments from defendants Direct Edge, Citadel LLC, UBS, Citigroup or entities controlled by and/or affiliated with these defendants for directing the majority of its non-directed equity order flow for securities listed on the NYSE MKT or regional exchanges and on the NASDAQ OMX Group to venues operated by these defendants.

49. Defendant Wedbush Securities, Inc. ("Wedbush") is a privately held financial services and investment firm that provides private and institutional brokerage investment banking, equity research, fixed income, public finance, correspondent clearing, and asset management to individual, institutional and issuing clients. Wedbush Securities was founded in 1955 and is headquartered at 1000 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. The firm has over 100 offices, over 125 correspondent offices and close to 1,000 employees nationwide. Wedbush is one of the largest brokers supplying bids and offers on the Nasdaq Stock Market, according to exchange data, and Wedbush is one of the biggest execution and clearing brokers catering to high-speed firms.

50. Defendant Citadel LLC ("Citadel"), one of the most active and profitable HFT firms in the world, is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois and maintains offices in New York City. Citadel's high frequency trading group made \$1.15 billion in 2008. Citadel's \$1.8 billion HFT

Tactical Trading fund (as of 2012) earned a 38% return in 2011 while the S&P 500 Index remained flat during the same period.

51. Defendant DRW Holdings, LLC (“DRW”) is one of the most active and profitable HFT firms in the world and is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. According to DRW’s website, DRW is a “principal trading organization,” meaning that all of its trading is for its “own account and risk,” and all of its “methods, systems and applications” are solely for its own use. “Unlike hedge funds, brokerage firms and banks, DRW has no customers, clients, investors or third party funds,” and its “trading spans a wide range of asset classes, instruments, geographies and trading venues, with a focus on trading listed, centrally-cleared instruments.” DRW also consists of DRW Holdings, LLC, a principal trading company and market participant in securities, and DRW Securities, LLC, which provides security brokerage services. DRW was founded in 1992 and is active in most exchange traded markets, including equities.

52. Defendant GTS Securities, LLC (“GTS”) is an HFT firm headquartered in New York City. GTS is an integrated trading and technology firm with an electronic market-making business that accounts for over 3% of daily cash equities volume in the United States. GTS is a trader and arbitrageur in thousands of securities, including U.S. equities. GTS trades as principal via GTS Securities LLC, a CBOE-regulated broker-dealer with memberships on a variety of exchanges. GTS also provides market participants with “microwave network products” through its fully-integrated Strike Technologies division.

53. Defendant Hudson River Trading LLC (“Hudson River”) is an HFT firm founded in 2002 and headquartered in New York City. Hudson River is a quantitative trading and technology company that claims to use advanced mathematical and statistical modeling techniques.

54. Defendant Jump Trading, LLC (“Jump”) is an HFT firm headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, with offices in New York City, and is one of the most active and profitable HFT firms in the United States. Jump was founded in 1999 and claims to be at the forefront of algorithmic trading.

55. Defendant KCG Holdings, Inc. (“KCG”) is one of the most active and profitable HFT firms in the United States and is headquartered in Jersey City, New Jersey. KCG is a publicly held company. KCG was formed through a merger between HFT firms Getco LLC and Knight Capital Group in 2013. By August 2012, Knight Capital had evolved to become one of the largest traders of U.S. stocks, accounting for 17% of all trading volume in the NYSE-listed stocks, and about 16% in NASDAQ listings among securities firms. By 2012, Getco had evolved to become the most active, most profitable, and likely the fastest, HFT firm. KCG now operates at least three alternate trading venues – Knight Link, Knight Match and GETCO. On information and belief, KCG generated approximately \$1 billion in profits between 2008 and 2013.

56. Defendant Quantlab Financial LLC (“Quantlab”) is an HFT firm founded in 1998 and headquartered in Houston, Texas. Quantlab operates as a subsidiary of The Quantlab Group, which, through Quantlab, develops and deploys electronic trading systems. According to its website, Quantlab is a “technology-driven firm supporting a large-scale quantitative trading operation” and has “a track record of consistent profitability under varying market conditions.” Quantlab accounts for up to 3% of the daily U.S. stock market volume.

57. Defendant Tower Research Capital LLC (“Tower”) is an HFT firm headquartered in New York City and founded in 1998 by former Credit Suisse trader Mark Gorton. Tower focuses on “quantitative trading and investment strategies” and “automated equity trading.” Tower trades through its affiliate Lime Brokerage LLC, a provider of high-speed trading services

to other HFT firms (including co-location services, proximity hosting, market data feeds and a proprietary trading server), that is accountable for up to 5% of the U.S. equity trading volume. According to Tower's website, Tower "develops proprietary trading algorithms by using rigorous statistical methodology to identify non-random patterns in the behavior of markets" and "[e]xploiting these inefficiencies allows the firm to earn exceptional returns while mitigating risk." As of 2008, Tower never had a losing year of trading.

58. Defendant Tradebot Systems, Inc. ("Tradebot") is one of the most active and profitable HFT firms and is headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri. Tradebot was started by defendant BATS founder David Cummings, who stated in 2008 that the company typically held stocks for 11 seconds and that Tradebot had not had a losing day of trading in 4 years. Cummings is also widely recognized as inventing the concept of co-location in the mid-2000s, where HFT firms pay for being placed in close proximity to an exchange's matching engine thereby shaving crucial milliseconds from the time it takes to complete a trade. Tradebot's website brags that "[t]he market can be beaten," that the company "love[s] the game," and that "[t]echnology is [its] weapon." Tradebot also prides itself on "mak[ing] millions of *small* trades." In May 2012, it was reported that Tradebot was one of the world's two most active HFT firms, trading as many as one billion shares a day in U.S. equities.

59. Defendant Tradeworx Inc. ("Tradeworx") is an HFT firm headquartered in Red Bank, New Jersey. Tradeworx was founded in 1999 by Manoj Narang, an outspoken industry proponent of HFT. Tradeworx operates an equity market neutral hedge fund (meaning its strategy is to make money regardless of which direction the market turns) and a high frequency proprietary trading business. Tradeworx licenses its trading platform through its affiliate, Thesys

Technologies, to other HFT firms. By the end of 2009, Tradeworx claimed to be trading some 80 million shares per day in U.S. equities.

60. Defendant Virtu Financial Inc. (“Virtu”) is one of the most active and profitable HFT firms and is headquartered in New York City. Virtu was founded in 2008 and its U.S. equities trading income had grown to \$111.1 million by 2013. Virtu provides quotes in more than 10,000 securities and contracts on more than 210 venues in 30 countries. Virtu tried but failed to buy Knight Capital Group in 2012. On March 10, 2014, Virtu filed for an initial public offering and disclosed that it had just one day of trading losses in 1,238 days. It is seeking a valuation of \$3 billion, twice as much as defendant KCG. Two days after Lewis released *Flash Boys*, Virtu withdrew its IPO.

61. Defendant Chopper Trading, LLC (“Chopper”) is a proprietary HFT firm founded in 2002 and based in Chicago, Illinois, with satellite offices in New York, London, San Francisco and Washington D.C. Chopper trades in equities, among other markets, and on “virtually every major domestic exchange,” including defendant NYSE. On April 17, 2014, it was reported that NY AG Eric Schneiderman sent subpoenas to Chopper, among other HFT firms, seeking documents related to “trading strategies and whether those strategies are enabled by special deals other trading outfits aren’t privy to.”

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff Class Allegations

62. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of all public investors who purchased and/or sold shares of stock listed on a U.S.-based exchange or alternate trading venue between April 18, 2009 and the present and were injured thereby (the “Plaintiff Class”). Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are Defendants, any officer,

director, partner or owner of any of the Defendants, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

63. The members of the Plaintiff Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number of Plaintiff Class members is unknown to Plaintiff and can only be ascertained through proper discovery, Plaintiff believes there are hundreds of thousands of members in the proposed Plaintiff Class.

64. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of Plaintiff Class as all members of the Plaintiff Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct that is complained of herein.

65. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Plaintiff Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class actions and securities litigation.

66. In addition, Defendants have acted and refused to act, as alleged herein, on grounds generally applicable to the members of the Plaintiff Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and/or corresponding with respect to the Plaintiff Class as a whole.

67. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Plaintiff Class. Among the common questions of law and fact are:

- a) whether Defendants implemented the manipulative acts, devices or contrivances or engaged in the alleged fraudulent scheme and course of business alleged herein;
- b) whether Defendants' conduct alleged herein violated the Exchange Act and SEC rules;

- c) whether the Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in connection with the misconduct alleged herein;
- d) whether the Brokerage Firm Defendants and HFT Defendants engaged in contemporaneous trading as prohibited by the Exchange Act;
- e) whether the trading prices of shares purchased and sold during the Class Period were distorted by Defendants' conduct;
- f) whether and what equitable relief should be granted to Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class; and
- g) the extent of damages sustained by members of the Plaintiff Class and the appropriate measure of damages.

68. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members of the Plaintiff Class is impracticable. Further, as the damages suffered by most individual members of the Plaintiff Class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually impossible for most members of the Plaintiff Class to redress the wrongs done to them individually. The Plaintiff Class is readily definable, and prosecution of this action as a class action will reduce the possibility of repetitious litigation and different treatment of different Defendants for the same misconduct and damages. There will be no significant difficulties in managing this action as a class action.

Defendant Class Allegations

69. The Brokerage Firm Defendants and HFT Defendants identified in ¶¶35-61 herein are sued both individually and as representatives of a defendant class (the "Defendant Class") consisting of all financial firms whose brokerage divisions placed bids or offers and/or transacted

for members of the Plaintiff Class on stock exchanges and/or alternate trading venues during the Class Period; financial firms that operated alternate trading venues which provided venues for the anonymous placing of bids and offers and trading by brokers to the members of the Plaintiff Class during the Class Period; and financial firms that engaged in high frequency trading during the Class Period.

70. Plaintiff alleges, based on information and belief, that there are hundreds of members of the Defendant Class. The members of the Defendant Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder of all such Defendant Class members is impracticable.

71. There are questions of law or fact common to the Defendant Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. These common questions include whether members of the Defendant Class:

- a) engaged in electronic front-running;
- b) engaged in rebate arbitrage;
- c) engaged in slow-market arbitrage;
- d) engaged in spoofing;
- e) engaged in layering;
- f) engaged in contemporaneous trading in violation of the federal securities laws;
- g) directed the trades of the Plaintiff Class to stock exchanges or alternate trading venues based on their own pecuniary interest rather than in the interest of obtaining the best price for the members of the Plaintiff Class;
- h) accepted payments, commissions or rebates in connection with directing trades to exchanges that incentivized them to seek other than the best price for their customers;

- i) violated the Exchange Act;
- j) violated SEC rules and regulations;
- k) violated the public stock exchanges' rules and regulations; and
- l) the measure by which damages may be determined in connection with the Defendant Class's violations of the Exchange Act and SEC rules.

72. The defenses of the Brokerage Firm Defendants and the HFT Defendants to the claims of Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class are typical of the defenses of the other members of the Defendant Class to such claims. It is expected that the Brokerage Firm Defendants and the HFT Defendants named herein will retain competent and experienced counsel in defense of this litigation, and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Defendant Class.

73. A class action against the Defendant Class is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The certification of a Defendant Class in connection with the wrongs alleged herein will not present any unusual difficulties or burdens. Absent certification of a Defendant Class there exists the possibility of a multiplicity of actions, the risk of inconsistent determinations, and the risk of inconsistent standards to which the individual members of the Defendant Class may be held, including any equitable or injunctive relief this Court may grant.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

BACKGROUND

The Recent Evolution of U.S.-Based Public Stock Markets

74. In 1972, the U.S. market for securities was quite fragmented. The same stock often traded at different prices at different trading venues, and the NYSE ticker tape did not report transactions of NYSE-listed stocks that took place on regional exchanges or on other over-

the counter securities markets. This fragmentation made it difficult for traders to comparison shop.

75. In 1975, Congress authorized the SEC to facilitate a national market system to ensure that stock listed on registered exchanges traded at the same or similar prices across all public exchanges. One of the objectives of creating a national market system was the linking of all markets for qualified securities through communication and data processing facilities, facilitating simultaneous quoting from all exchanges and allowing investors to obtain the best price. Section 11A of the Exchange Act enacted in 1975 provides for the establishment of the national market system for securities.

76. A national market system plan (or “NMS plan”) is a structured method of transmitting securities transactions in real-time. In the United States, national market systems are governed by §11A of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 11(a)(1). In addition to processing the transactions themselves, these plans also emit the price and volume data for these transactions. Information on each securities trade is sent to a central network at the Securities Industry Automation Corporation (“SIAC”) where it is consolidated with other trades on the same “tape” and then distributed. There are three major tapes in the United States: Tape A and Tape B (the “Consolidated Tape,” which contains all NYSE and regional exchange trades) and Tape C (which contains all NASDAQ trades).

77. During the early 2000s, U.S. stock regulators became worried that the U.S. markets were falling behind financial centers such as London, Frankfurt and Hong Kong, which were embracing electronic trading systems. SEC officials worried that control of U.S. capital markets could begin to shift offshore if the U.S. system did not evolve. In 2005, the rules promulgating the national market system were consolidated into Reg NMS, which went into

effect in 2007. The purpose of Reg NMS ensured that – as required by §11A of the Exchange Act – orders were always carried out at the best price available. Some of the more notable Reg NMS rules included:

- ***Order Protection (or Trade-Through) Rule*** – providing intermarket price priority for quotations that are immediately and automatically accessible (Rule 611).
- ***Access Rule*** – addressing access to market data such as quotations (Rule 610).
- ***Sub-Penny Rule*** – establishing minimum pricing increments (Rule 612).
- ***Market Data Rules:***
 - a) Allocation amendment – instituting a new Market Data Revenue Allocation Formula;
 - b) Governance amendment – creating advisory committees; and
 - c) Distribution and Display Rules – governing market data (Rule 600, 601 and 603).

78. In explaining the purpose of Reg NMS, the SEC reiterated that “the NMS [was] designed to achieve the objectives of efficient, competitive, *fair*, and orderly *markets that are in the public interest and protect investors.*” The SEC also stated that in connection with enacting the Order Protection Rule, its primary purpose was to provide “strengthened assurance that *orders will be filled at the best prices,*” and to provide investors “*greater confidence that they will be treated fairly when they participate in the equity markets.*” The SEC went on to emphasize that “*[m]aintaining investor confidence is an essential element of well-functioning equity markets.*” Noting that the public comment portion of the rulemaking process highlighted the divergent interests of short-term traders and long-term investors, the SEC emphatically stated that Reg NMS was being structured to favor the interests of long-term investors over short-term traders, stating in pertinent part as follows:

Noting that any protection against trade-throughs could interfere to some extent with such short-term trading strategies, the release framed the Commission's policy choice as follows: "Should the overall efficiency of the NMS defer to the needs of professional traders, many of whom rarely intend to hold a position overnight? Or should the NMS serve the needs of longer-term investors, both large and small, that will benefit substantially from intermarket price protection?" ***The Reproposing Release emphasized that the NMS must meet the needs of longer-term investors, noting that any other outcome would be contrary to the Exchange Act and its objectives of promoting fair and efficient markets that serve the public interest.***

The SEC also emphasized how protecting long-term investors over short-term traders satisfied its regulatory mandate to protect "investors," emphasizing that "it makes little sense to refer to someone as 'investing' in a company for a few seconds, minutes, or hours," so "when the interests of long term investors and short-term traders conflict . . . , the Commission believes that" it is the SEC's "clear responsibility . . . to uphold the interests of long-term investors."

79. As enacted, Reg NMS required that exchanges and brokers accept the most competitive bid or offer prices posted at any U.S. trading venue that displayed price quotes, so as to speed up the stock market and ensure that investors got the best prices. For stock exchanges, Reg NMS made it important that they be able to display the national best bid and offer prices, and having a heavy flow of orders could increase the perception that the exchange was offering the best prices. In order to obtain robust order flow, exchanges began to offer incentives to trading firms whose business was to constantly buy and sell stocks – firms known as "market makers." These incentives took the form of rebates paid to traders (including brokers) to offer to sell or buy securities on those exchanges.

80. Meanwhile, exchanges charged fees to investors who sought to merely accept the prices the market makers quoted. Reg NMS cemented this pricing practice by allowing exchanges to continue charging such fees to so-called "takers," while not charging so-called

“makers.” But for the market-making firms, as they constantly placed bids and offers for securities, *the stock exchanges’ frequently shifting schemes of rebates and discounts created another arbitrage opportunity*. With more than a dozen U.S. stock exchanges and around 50 private stock-trading venues, this provision of Reg NMS added additional complexity to the financial markets – leading to rebate arbitrage (where traders decide which exchange to trade on based on the rebate paid to them for doing so).

81. Following the adoption of Reg NMS, it became more valuable for a trading platform to qualify as a full-fledged stock exchange because if an exchange displayed the best price for a stock, then that was where an order for the stock had to be filled (providing market flow and the related financial incentives). The same was not true of other types of trading platforms, some of which do not publicly display price quotes. For instance, in 2008 defendant BATS converted its electronic trading platform to a full-fledged public exchange registered with the SEC in order to capture new trading business precipitated by the new Reg NMS rules. Defendant Direct Edge followed suit in 2010. In addition, established exchanges such as NASDAQ bought up fading exchanges that once represented regional markets in Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati, reestablishing them as electronic platforms geared toward specific niches. From 2007 to 2011, seven new stock exchanges opened for business.

82. Reg NMS also spurred the proliferation of alternate electronic trading venues that do not publicly display bid and offer prices and allowed for anonymous trading (sometimes referred to as “dark pools”). The fees public stock exchanges charge to access their prices gave brokers added incentive to direct stock orders toward these and other private trading platforms, where trading is often cheaper.

83. The new structure spawned by Reg NMS also ramped up cat-and-mouse games played by sophisticated traders operating in the stock market. Computerized HFT firms tried to obtain clues about what Plaintiff Class members, in particular big institutional investors, were planning to trade through techniques such as repeatedly placing and instantly canceling thousands of stock orders to detect demand (referred to colloquially as “pinging”). If such an HFT firms’ algorithms detected that a Plaintiff Class member was planning to purchase or sell a certain stock, the HFT firm’s computers would conclude the stock was worth more (or less) than the public quote and would rush to buy (or sell) it first. That process made purchases or sales costlier for Plaintiff Class members.

84. Financial institutions that make large stock purchases have long been accustomed to breaking up their orders to avoid tipping off the market. But because buy and sell orders were being bounced around so widely following the enactment of Reg NMS, it became easier for HFT firms’ algorithms to detect what and how much Plaintiff Class members were planning to trade – including their price sensitivity and margin requirements – based on knowing each investors’ historical practices. For instance, as an Illinois appellate court found in February 2010 in a decision involving HFT firm Citadel’s claim to intellectual property rights over its proprietary HFT information gathering systems:

High frequency trading . . . requires the development of a vast collection of historical market data. Citadel has been gathering market data since it began the high frequency business, which was built on the foundation of Citadel’s prior quantitative investment work. *The data system contains the rough equivalent of approximately 100 times the amount of data included in the Library of Congress.* In order to use the historical market data, codes and programs must be written to *translate, organize and replay it*. This process involves writing code to review and organize the data into a coherent and usable format. *Market data replayers allow a particular signal or “alpha” to be tested over historical market data.* Citadel developed these tools in building its high frequency business. A combination of signals or “alphas” may be used in a trading strategy.

Moreover, Citadel built trading engines that read incoming real-time market data and, when the opportunity arises, execute its trading strategies and alphas to buy and sell securities. This is a critical piece of the infrastructure and of the entire interrelated network.⁷

(Footnote omitted.)

85. Reg NMS further mandated that each of the millions of buy and sell orders issued around the world for U.S.-listed stocks must scan the Chicago Stock Exchange's computers before they could be completed, though that exchange has long been largely dormant and presently accounts for just 0.5% of shares that change hands nationally. This created what has been characterized as "a spaghetti-bowl of data streams and connections between brokers and trading platforms that grew out of Regulation NMS."⁸

86. "Latency" is the time between the moment a signal to buy or sell a share is sent from a broker and when it is received by one of the 16 public stock exchanges identified herein at ¶¶22-34. Several factors determine the latency of a trading system, including the boxes, the logic and the lines the broker uses to transmit the order, and whether the order is first sent to a public stock exchange or to an alternate trading venue. The boxes are the machinery through which the signals pass on their way from Point A to Point B, *i.e.*, the computer servers and signal amplifiers and switches. The logic is the software, the code instructions that operate the boxes. The lines used to be just the glass fiber-optic cables that carry the information from one box to another. The single biggest determinant of speed used to be the length of the fiber, or the

⁷ *Citadel Investment Group, LLC v. Teza Technologies LLC*, 924 N.E. 2d 95, 97-98 & n.1 (Ill. 2010) ("Signals or 'alphas' are mathematical price prediction algorithms or models developed and tested by Citadel.").

⁸ See Jacob Bunge, *A Suspect Emerges in Stock-Trade Hiccups: Regulation NMS – Some Say Increasing Complexity of Market Partly Due to Set of Rules*, Wall St. J., Jan. 27, 2014.

distance the signal needs to travel. To expedite transmission, some firms now transmit data between Chicago and New Jersey via microwave signals sent from tower to tower as well.

87. Under this new regime, stock exchanges now make fees in several ways:

- Companies that list on the exchange (thus allowing traders to buy and sell stock through the exchange), must pay yearly listing fees of up to \$250,000 to be listed on the NYSE;
- Traders pay a small fee per 100 shares when they move shares – according to the *Associated Press*, the exchanges make approximately three-hundredths of a penny for every 100-stock order;
- Financial researchers, news companies and HFT firms pay exchanges for access to trade data – who sold what, when, and for how much;
- Traders purchase special trading software from exchanges; and
- HFT firms pay exchanges for the right to install their computer servers as close as possible to the actual exchange, so that their electronic trade requests will arrive milliseconds earlier than their competitors' requests.

High Frequency Trading

88. High frequency trading, or “flash trading,” uses highly sophisticated high-speed computer technology to allow traders to view orders from other market participants fractions of a second before others in the marketplace. High frequency trading utilizes sophisticated technological tools and computer algorithms to rapidly trade securities. HFT uses proprietary trading strategies carried out by computers to move in and out of positions in fractions of a second. This gives flash traders the advantage of being able to gauge supply and demand and recognize movements in market sentiment before other traders.

89. Flash trading was initially introduced to allow participants like market-makers the opportunity to meet or improve on the National best bid and offer price (“NBBO”) to ensure incoming orders were matched at the most advantageous prices according to Reg NMS.

However, in practice, these programs have been manipulated by HFT firms to inspect major orders as they come in and use that information to profit to the detriment of ordinary investors

90. As of 2009, studies suggested HFT trading accounted for 60%-73% of all U.S. equity trading volume. By value, actual high frequency trading was estimated in 2010 by consultancy Tabb Group to make up just **56%** of equity *trades* in the United States. Financial services firms that engage in proprietary HFT on their own firms' accounts sometimes also engage in trading for their customers' accounts. Indeed, many of the nation's largest financial institutions, including all of the HFT Defendants identified herein, and the Brokerage Firm Defendants identified herein at ¶¶35-49, have in-house high frequency trading divisions under their umbrellas. High frequency trading is proprietary trading done on the firm's own account though, not trading done on behalf of that firm's customers. Financial services firms earn profits *off the market* when they engage in proprietary, high frequency trading against other market participants, whereas they earn commissions *for trading* on the accounts of their customers *on the market*.

91. High frequency trading has grown exponentially since its inception in 1999 following the SEC's authorization of electronic exchanges in 1998. At the turn of the 21st century, HFT trades had an execution time of several seconds, whereas by 2010 this had decreased to milli- and even microseconds.⁹

92. In the early 2000s, high frequency trading accounted for fewer than 10% of equity orders, but according to data provided by the NYSE, overall trading volume grew by about 164%

⁹ A millisecond is one thousandth of a second; a microsecond is one millionth of a second. By way of comparison, one millisecond is to one second as one second is to 16.67 minutes and one microsecond is to one second as one second is to 11.574 days. Estimates of the time it takes to blink your eye range from 100 millisecond (100,000 microsecond) to 400 millisecond (400,000 microsecond) – just a mere fraction of a second.

between 2005 and 2009, a material portion of which can be attributed to high frequency trading. Proponents of permitting high frequency trading claim HFT firms are market-makers and provide liquidity to the market which lowers volatility and helps narrow bid-offer spreads, making trading and investing cheaper for other market participants. In the United States, dedicated HFT firms represent 2% of the approximately 20,000 firms operating today, *yet account for 73% of all equity bids and orders volume*. The largest high frequency trading firms in the United States include members of the Defendant Class such as the HFT Defendants identified herein.

93. High frequency traders move in and out of positions very quickly, aiming to capture sometimes just a fraction of a cent in profit on every trade – providing very low margins. But HFT firms do not employ significant leverage, accumulate positions or hold their portfolios for minutes – much less overnight. As a result, HFT has a potential Sharpe ratio (a measure of risk and reward) thousands of times higher than traditional buy-and-hold strategies. HFT firms make up for their low margins with incredibly high volumes of trading, frequently numbering in the millions.

94. However, HFT firms execute on very few of the bids and orders they place on stock exchanges and alternate trading venues, often placing those bids and orders for only seconds to discover the intentions of other traders. In 1999, there were 1,000 quotes per second, streaming from U.S. stock exchanges and approximately two billion shares traded each day. Today, there are two million quotes per second, but the market trades just over five billion shares per day, which is just over twice the volume of stock traded, but 2,000 times more quotes. These quotes are essentially HFTs at war with each other, to the detriment of the investing public.¹⁰ “In

¹⁰ See generally Jon Najarian, *How to ‘Unrig’ Markets*, CNBC, Apr. 11, 2014.

other words, the HFTs generate a crushing, expensive amount of information (data) that don't need to be sent to millions of computers around the world," and "[t]hey spend a vast majority of their time spoofing, or trying to fake out algorithms of other HFTs." *Id.* As Lewis explains in *Flash Boys*, the HFT firms even "give these spoofing algos scary names like Ambush, Nighthawk and Raider." *Id.*

95. Some examples of standard trading measures utilized by the HFT Defendants include:

a) ***Trading Ahead.*** Most retirement savings, such as public and private pension funds or 401(k) and individual retirement accounts in the United States, are invested in mutual funds, the most popular of which are index funds which periodically "rebalance" or adjust their portfolio to account for current prices and market capitalization of the underlying securities in the stock or other index that they track. This allows trading algorithms to anticipate and trade ahead of stock price movements caused by mutual fund rebalancing, making a profit on advance knowledge of the large institutional block orders. This results in profits being transferred from investors to algorithmic traders, estimated to be at least 21 to 28 basis points annually for S&P 500 index funds, and at least 38 to 77 basis points per year for Russell 2000 funds.

b) ***Electronic Front-Running.*** Electronic front-running is a practice whereby a market participant seeks to exploit large orders being placed out in the market. For example, a large order from a pension fund to buy will be broken into small parts and trading takes place over several hours or even days, and will cause a rise in price due to increased demand. An HFT firm can utilize preferred access to material trade data to try to identify this happening and then

trade in front of the fund, buying the relevant security elsewhere and then profiting from selling back to the pension fund at increased prices.

c) ***Slow-Market Arbitrage.*** This practice relies on clunky, outdated market access technology employed by less-efficient brokerages. Utilizing HFT strategies, HFT traders use speed to gain minuscule advantages in arbitraging price discrepancies in some particular security trading simultaneously on disparate markets.

96. High frequency traders have claimed their practices substantially improve market liquidity, narrow bid-offer spreads, lower volatility and make trading and investing cheaper for other market participants. However, in September 2011, Nanex, LLC (a high frequency trading software company) published a report stating the contrary, revealing that the amount of quote traffic compared to the value of actual trade transactions over four and half years demonstrated a ten-fold ***decrease*** in efficiency.

97. With the influx of high frequency traders in the market, more fully automated markets such as NASDAQ, Direct Edge and BATS have gained market share from less automated markets such as the NYSE. The speeds of computer connections, measured in milliseconds or microseconds, have become important. For example, in 2009, the London Stock Exchange bought a technology firm called MillenniumIT and announced plans to implement its Millennium Exchange platform, which they claim has an average latency of 126 microseconds. Since then, exchanges have continued to evolve to reduce latency, competing to attract HFT traders, and today, with turnaround times of three milliseconds available, these very fast exchanges allow HFT traders to pinpoint the consistent and probable performance ranges of stock prices.

98. The SEC does not regulate high frequency trading. The brief but dramatic stock market crash of May 6, 2010 (the “Flash Crash”), when the Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged to its largest intraday point losses, only to recover much of those losses within minutes is believed to have been caused by high frequency trading. After almost five months of investigations, the SEC and the CFTC issued a joint report identifying the cause that set off the sequence of events leading to the Flash Crash and concluding that the actions of high frequency trading firms contributed to volatility during the crash. To date the SEC has taken no steps to regulate high frequency trading.

99. The SEC does not regulate high frequency trading because much of it does not occur on the public exchanges. Under pressure from state attorneys general to regulate high frequency trading, in 2012 the SEC spent \$2.5 million on a surveillance system named Midas (Market Information Data Analytics System) that collected information from all (then) thirteen *public exchanges* in the U.S. This, however, did not give the SEC a picture of the whole market. Only 70% of trading happen on public exchanges; the rest takes place offline, inside the large, in-house alternate trading venues that match buy and sell orders internally. To see that activity, the SEC would need a much more powerful system that could track the life of every stock quote, order, and trade, including when the transactions occurs, the brokers involved, and the customers on whose behalf they are acting – and the Congressional mandate to regulate high frequency trading.

100. More recently, high-speed trading practices have drawn increased scrutiny from regulators and prosecutors. For example, the New York Stock Exchange, two affiliated exchanges, and the NYSE’s affiliated routing broker agreed May 1, 2014 to pay a \$4.5 million penalty to resolve SEC allegations that they failed to comply with exchange rules and failed to

have needed rules in place. According to the SEC, the NYSE exchanges “repeatedly engaged in business practices that either violated exchange rules or required a rule when the exchanges had none in effect.” Specifically, the NYSE allegedly provided “co-location” services to customers on disparate terms without an exchange rule in effect. According to the SEC, co-location is a service that enables market participants “to transmit orders to, and receive information from, exchanges with reduced delay.” These alleged violations took place between 2008 and 2012.

101. Moreover, the CFTC is now considering new regulations for high-speed and automated trading and held a hearing before the Senate Agriculture Committee on May 13, 2014 to consider regulatory proposals. According to Andrei Kirilenko, who left the CFTC in 2012 after he led the high-speed trading study following the Flash Crash, the HFT firms can account for more than half of trading volume in some markets, and therefore should face new record-keeping rules and be required to register with regulators to ensure adequate oversight and have consistent policies and safeguards in place. Kirilenko, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is also the co-author of a study that concludes high-frequency traders earn consistent profits, often at the expense of smaller and retail participants. The research concluded that a small number of firms are consistently profitable and benefit by trading faster than their rivals. The small number of firms competing for ever-faster trades can lead to inefficient investments in technology by “driving an arms race” and warding off new participants in the market, according to Kirilenko, who said regulators should investigate why the industry is concentrated among so few firms.

Alternate Trading Venues

102. Alternate trading venue trading is trading volume or liquidity that is not openly available to the public. The bulk of alternate trading venue trades represent large trades by

financial institutions that are offered away from public exchanges *purportedly* so the trades remain anonymous. The fragmentation of financial trading venues and electronic trading that Reg NMS precipitated allowed for the creation of alternate trading venues, which are normally accessed through crossing networks or directly between market participants. Many of the nation's largest financial services firms, including the Brokerage Firm Defendants identified herein at ¶¶35-49, all have divisions within them that operate alternate trading venues.

103. Neither the size of the trade nor the identity of the participant are revealed until the trade is filled. One of the main *purported* advantages for institutional investors in using alternate trading venues is for the buying or selling large blocks of securities without showing their hand to others and thus avoiding market impact. However, it also means that the institutional investors trading in them must place even greater reliance upon the honesty and integrity of their brokers to act in the institutional investors' best interest.

104. Alternate trading venues are of various types and can execute trades in multiple ways, including throughout the day or at scheduled times. The traders affiliated with the financial institution operating a particular alternate trading venue can also trade in that venue – and many of these alternate trading venue operators also sell access to their bid/offer data to outsiders – *including HFT firms*.

105. Alternate trading venues have grown so much that experts worry that publicly quoted prices for stocks on exchanges no longer properly reflect where the market is. Approximately 40% of all U.S. stock trades, including almost all orders from “main street” investors, now happen “off exchange,” up from 16% just a few years ago. This both defeats the purposes of the 1975 national market system reforms, and effectively makes it impossible to

comply with Reg NMS's requirements that investors' orders be immediately filled at the best price available.

106. More significantly though, many brokers simply lob customer orders/bids into the alternate trading venues and leave them sitting there, where the traders of the financial firm that operates the alternate trading venue – and any firms paying those operators for access to that data – can trade against the interests of the broker's customers, including Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff Class, by quickly going out, placing bids/orders on other exchanges to discover pricing availability – and often to affect that pricing – then transacting at the optimal price and coming back and transacting with the broker's customers in the alternate trading venue – taking an unfair advantage and an unfair profit in the process.

107. As a result of these harmful practices, the SEC has sent out subpoenas and demands for records to many of the Brokerage Firm Defendants as part of a probe into how the orders of retail customers, including Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff Class, are routed, executed and filled. The SEC's enforcement division is investigating whether retail customers are receiving the best price and the most efficient execution for their trades. The investigation also centers on the payments that some Brokerage Firm Defendants receive from the Exchange Defendants and HFT Defendants in exchange for directing customer orders to those platforms.

108. NY AG Eric Schneiderman is also scrutinizing the private stock-trading venues run by Goldman Sachs, Barclays, Credit Suisse and others. The banks have received requests for information from Schneiderman's office, as part of a sweeping probe into whether high-frequency trading firms have enjoyed unfair advantages over other investors and whether the dark pools run by various investment banks have contributed to this unfair advantage.

Complicated New Entrepreneurial Stock Exchange Order Types

109. To facilitate high speed trading, stock exchanges have, at the request of high frequency trading firms, designed hundreds of new “order types” – preprogrammed commands traders use to tell exchanges how to handle their bids and their offers to sell. Hundreds of new entrepreneurial order-type options are now available, which translate to thousands of variations because they behave differently depending on how an investor’s trading programs are coded.

110. For instance, in 2009, Direct Edge added a new order type available called “hide-not-slide,” which lets traders avoid having their orders displayed to the rest of the market, specifically to attract HFT firms. Regulatory guidelines generally require stock exchanges to honor the best-price buy and sell orders, on whatever exchange they were placed, and to execute them in the order in which they were entered. Together, these principles are known as “price-time priority.” However, with a hide-not-slide order hiding on the exchange, at say \$4.50 per share, that hide-not-slide order will take precedence over a more traditional one-day “limit” order placed at \$4.50 on a given day where the stock hits \$4.50 per share, even if the limit order was placed earlier in the day than when the stock hit \$4.50 per share, bringing the hide-not-slide order out of the shadows. This practice operates in contravention of the exchange’s own order priority rules.

111. Another order used by high frequency traders is the “post-only” order, under which a broker may indicate a willingness to purchase at \$4.50 per share, but only if the broker is on the passive side of the trade where it can collect a rebate from the exchange. Direct Edge has also created an order type that manipulates trading by allowing HFT firms to automatically withdraw 50% of their orders the instant someone tries to act on their quoted offer.

112. Other stock exchanges have followed suit and devised other new order types akin to these, just with different twists and different names. Exchanges also give detailed instructions on how these orders designed to manipulate trading work, but only to their favored HFT firms, leaving other investors in the dark.

113. However, order types let HFT firms inappropriately disguise their plans to buy or sell, giving them an advantage over slower investors. To Haim Bodek, a former Goldman Sachs programmer who has achieved celebrity in the high-frequency trading world, the proliferation of order types across the entire U.S. equity market gives HFT an unfair edge. In fact, Bodek has taken his allegations of wrongdoing fueled by order types to the SEC as a whistle-blower.

114. Moreover, in the wake of the public outcry after the release of *Flash Boys*, the NYSE will now curtail order types in order to promote market fairness and reduce HFT's unfair advantages. Specifically, according to ICE Chief Executive Officer Jeffrey Sprecher, NYSE staff have identified more than 12 order types to abolish, pending regulatory approval. In a "first step toward making our markets less complex, we will voluntarily reduce the number of order types at our U.S. equity exchanges," Sprecher said, speaking during a May 9, 2014 conference call to discuss ICE's quarterly results. Sprecher also stated that the company will "continue to evaluate our other order types to identify those that may not be providing the market with true utility."

DEFENDANTS' SCHEME AND FRAUDULENT COURSE OF BUSINESS

115. By employing the aforementioned devices, contrivances, artifices and manipulations, Defendants pursued a fraudulent scheme and wrongful course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit on public investors trading stocks on the U.S. stock exchanges.

116. During the Class Period, the HFT Defendants engaged in unlawful practices, including contemporaneous trading on material, non-public data, electronic front-running, rebate arbitrage, slow-market arbitrage spoofing and layering.

Electronic Front-Running

117. NYSE former Rule 92, FINRA Rule 5320 Information Memo No. 80-38 (“Memo”), expressly prohibits trading ahead. The Memo provides, in part, that members and member organizations “should not trade in options or in underlying securities by taking advantage of their possession of material, non-public information concerning block transactions in these securities.” This type of conduct is inconsistent with “just and equitable principles of trade” and a member who violates this rule may face disciplinary proceedings under NYSE Rule 476. *See also* NYSE Exchange Rule 105(h), “Prohibition Against Front-Running of Blocks.” The activities alleged herein and the NYSE’s knowing formulation of processes enable these practices and violate the prohibition against trading ahead.

118. The HFT Defendants purchased access to information concerning the proprietary non-public intent of Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class, including their intention to purchase or sell securities, their price sensitivity, margin requirements, and/or the amount of shares they intended to transact in, by purchasing access to this data from the Exchange Defendants and the alternate trading venues. The HFT Defendants did this, first, by paying the Exchange Defendants to permit them to install their own computers directly within or in close proximity to the Exchange Defendants’ own order matching boxes. The Defendants knew these “co-location” arrangements were intended to and would in fact provide the HFT Defendants with nearly instantaneous access to investor orders and bids placed on the Exchange Defendants by

the Brokerage Firm Defendants, and did so knowing the HFT Defendants could and would use the data to trade in front of Plaintiff Class members.

119. The HFT Defendants paid the Exchange Defendants millions of dollars for colocation rights to reduce their own latency *vis-a-vis* other traders. They also paid the operators of alternate trading venues they did not own or operate for access to this same data within their alternate trading venues.

120. For example, when a broker placed an order to purchase 100 shares of Proctor & Gamble on the NYSE or an alternate trading venue, the HFT Defendants got access to it within milli or even microseconds and were able to actively look at all the other exchanges and alternate trading venues – using their high speed cable and/or radio wave signal technology – and discover where the shares to be purchased could be purchased most cheaply, or where the shares to be sold could be sold for the highest price. They then raced the investor's order to that exchange, transacted, and then fulfilled the investor's order.

121. To do so however, the HFT Defendants put out “pings” (or small orders or bids) on all of the other exchanges to locate the best price. In so doing, the HFT Defendants necessarily increased the perceived demand for the relevant stock, often resulting in artificial price increases/decreases. The HFT Defendants, however (through the operation of complex orders the Exchange Defendants agreed to create just for these purposes), just as instantaneously cancel all unwanted orders and bids. Through this “pinging,” the HFT Defendants increase demand for the stock (at a certain price point) and thus manipulate its price. As a result though, while the HFT Defendant may transact at the best quote available on a particular exchange when they eventually transact, they have too often run up/down those prices before trading due to their

own efforts to electronically front-run the investors' orders – and so they transact for the investor at a price that damages the investor.

Rebate Arbitrage

122. Purportedly to increase and improve liquidity on their exchanges – which draws more business into their exchanges and allows the exchanges to collect greater fees from the increased trading – the Exchange Defendants historically began paying brokers and HFT firms to transact on their exchange to the extent they were placing a new bid or offer there. Such activity is characterized in the industry as “making” liquidity. Conversely, those who merely pay the bid or offer price quoted on an exchange are characterized in the industry as merely “taking” liquidity.

123. Early on, many Exchange Defendants adopted maker/taker pricing plans.¹¹ Makers got paid rebates to place their orders and bids on the exchange whereas takers had to pay to fulfill their orders on the same exchange. Investors pay their brokers a commission to conduct their trades, but these maker/taker fees paid to – or not charged by – the exchanges were separate and apart from that. As such, they often incentivized brokers to be market-makers rather than takers.

124. However, with the advent of so many new stock exchanges, competition grew and strategies varied, and soon certain exchanges became incentivized to pay takers and charge makers. *See, e.g., Flash Boys* at 36 (“the BATS exchange . . . perversely paid takers and charged

¹¹ The maker/taker model is in contrast to the “customer priority” model, whereby any account identified as a “customer” goes to the head of the queue for priority of fill, without paying a transaction fee to the exchange. The exchange charges market-makers fees for transactions. Payment for order flow is also paid to brokerage firms as an inducement to send their orders to a given exchange.

makers”). BATS did this to entice brokers to send their orders to BATS – where BATS knew high frequency traders were waiting – even though it did not increase liquidity in the process.

125. The different pricing models being employed across the various public exchanges and alternate trading venues soon created a new arbitrage opportunity for HFT traders. In addition to the need for speed that electronic front-running required, HFT traders were incentivized to trade on more electronic exchanges and to trade where they got paid to do so. *This incentivized HFT traders to hold off on fulfilling an order at the best price available on a particular exchange if the exchange offering the best price demanded payment from them to complete the order.* Instead, the HFT firms, which were way out ahead of the rest of the market by micro – if not milliseconds, were incentivized to create more interest in the stock by pinging more exchanges – even if doing so increased the market price for the stock suddenly – in order to close the trade on an exchange that would pay them the largest rebate rather than charging them a fee to transact. Again, the price increase such delays precipitated were ultimately borne by Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class.

126. Conversely, the payments, commissions or rebates in connection with directing trade order to high-paying exchanges incentivized the Brokerage Defendants to seek trading forums outside the best price for their customers.

Slow-Market (or Latency) Arbitrage

127. Latency arbitrage occurs when different people and firms receive market data at different times. These time differences, known as latencies, may be as small as a billionth of a nanosecond, but in the world of high frequency trading, such differences can be crucial. So crucial, in fact, that HFT trading firms pay exchanges substantial sums to be located closer to exchanges’ servers – each foot closer saving one nanosecond. Latency arbitrage occurs when

high frequency trading algorithms make trades a split second before a competing trader, and then resell the stock seconds later for a small profit.

128. As an example, an institutional investor seeks to buy a substantial position, for example 500,000 shares of a given stock. Often brokers will try to execute the trade intermittently in small 100 share block orders, trying to get the then best price available, say \$4.50 per share. This is where the “latency arbitrage” takes place. HFT firms use their internal compilations of knowledge of historical trading practices to divine who the investor is, how much it wants, what it is willing to pay and/or what its margin requirements are, and essentially buys up all the available shares at \$4.50 per share an instant before the institutional investor gets them. Now the institutional investor’s algorithm moves on, and looks for shares at \$4.51 per share. The HFT firm then sells all the stock it just bought at \$4.50 per share, earning – in a period of a second or less – a completely risk free penny a share, or \$5,000. Practices like this add up to many millions of dollars each trading day, transferring annual sums of more than \$1 billion to the coffers of HFT firms.

Spoofing and Layering

129. So-called “spoofing” and “layering” (collectively, “layering”) are HFT strategies that use non-*bona fide* orders, or orders that a trader does not intend to have executed, that are designed to induce others to buy or sell the security at a price not representative of actual supply and demand. Such practices are designed to and do manipulate the market.

130. More specifically, HFT firms place *bona fide* buy (or sell) orders they intend to have executed, and then immediately enter numerous non-*bona fide* sell (or buy) orders for the sole purpose of attracting interest to their *bona fide* orders. The placement of these non-*bona fide* orders is to induce, or trick, other market participants to execute against their initial *bona fide*

orders. Immediately after the execution against the *bona fide* orders, the HFT firms cancel the open non-*bona fide* orders. They typically then repeat this strategy on the opposite side of the market to close out the position. Using this strategy, the HFT firms induce other market participants to trade in a particular security by placing and then cancelling layers of orders in that security, creating fluctuations in the national best bid or offer of those securities, increasing order book depth, and using the non-*bona fide* orders to send false signals regarding the actual demand for such securities, which the other market participants misinterpret as reflecting true demand and in this way manipulate the market. The HFT Defendants' orders are intended to deceive and do deceive other market participants into buying (or selling) stocks from (or to) the HFT firms at prices that have been artificially raised (or lowered) by the HFT Defendants.

131. By virtue of this misconduct, the HFT Defendants have violated §10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

Insider Trading

132. Stock exchanges pay brokerage firms or HFT firms for the privilege of executing the brokerage or HFT firms' customers' orders and turning them into trades. This practice is called "payment for order flow." As part of this process, the Brokerage Firm Defendants, however, disclose to HFT Defendants proprietary non-public information about the brokerage customers' trading intentions, including intended trade size, price sensitivity and/or margin requirements.

133. Because HFT firms pay exchanges and alternate trading venues for access to this nonpublic trade data, and the exchanges and alternate trading venues pay brokerage firms to have the brokerage firms place their orders on a specific trading venue, brokerage firms like Schwab, TD Ameritrade and E*TRADE all directly or indirectly receive tens of millions of dollars a year

in kickback payments from the HFT Defendants and alternate trading venue operators for the Brokerage Firm Defendants' client trade data, *the totality of which is concealed from those clients, the Plaintiff Class*. For instance, Schwab, in just 2012 and 2013, pocketed tens of millions of dollars in payments from the following HFT Defendants for directing its customers' trades to specific trading venues for which Schwab received payments, the totality of which payments were concealed from its customers whose trades were ultimately being sold:

Other revenue – net decreased by \$20 million, or 8%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to a non-recurring gain of \$70 million relating to a confidential resolution of a vendor dispute in the second quarter of 2012 and realized gains of \$35 million from the sales of securities available for sale in 2012, *partially offset by an increase in order flow revenue that Schwab began receiving in November 2012*.

Other revenue – net increased by \$96 million, or 60%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to a non-recurring gain of \$70 million relating to a confidential resolution of a vendor dispute mentioned above. *In November 2012, the Company began receiving additional order flow rebates from market venues to which client orders are routed for execution. Order flow revenue increased by \$23 million due to this revenue and the inclusion of a full year of optionsXpress' order flow revenue.*¹²

134. Likewise, the Brokerage Firm Defendants and the HFT Defendants received tens of millions of dollars in rebates from the various exchanges and alternate trading venues to transact on those trading venues.

135. The combined effect is that the HFT Defendants pay the Exchange Defendants millions of dollars annually for early access to material non-public information detailing the investment plans of Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class – information the Brokerage Firm Defendants essentially sell the HFT Defendants and the Exchange Defendants by placing their customers' trades on public exchanges and alternate trading venues and receiving rebates

¹² From Schwab's 2013 annual report to its shareholders filed with the SEC on Form 10-K.

on the backend of those transactions. The Exchange Defendants also pay the HFT Defendants and the Brokerage Firm Defendants to transact on their exchanges in order to increase the trading on their exchanges and to increase their portion of the take from the unlawful practices detailed herein.

136. In so doing, the HFT Defendants and the Brokerage Firm Defendants purchase and sell securities while in possession of material non-public information in contravention of the federal securities laws, SEC Rules and the regulations of the exchanges.

COUNT I

Violation of §10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 (Against All Defendants)

137. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

138. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in illegal acts and practices, including contrivances and manipulations, and participated in a fraudulent scheme and wrongful course of business, which was intended to and did operate as a fraud or deceit on the investing public, including Plaintiff and other members of the Plaintiff Class. Defendants' unlawful conduct caused Plaintiff and Plaintiff Class members to purchase and sell shares at distorted and manipulated prices, enriching Defendants and damaging Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class.

139. Defendants: (i) employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud; and (ii) engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers and sellers of shares on the exchanges, including Plaintiff and Plaintiff Class members. In an effort to enrich themselves through these manipulative tactics, illicit kickback payments, and insider trading proceeds, Defendants wrongfully misappropriated material non-public information about Plaintiff's and the Plaintiff Class's further intentions to trade (both as to

amount and price), tipped one another as to those intentions, and otherwise distorted and manipulated the pricing of their securities in violation of §10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. All Defendants are sued as primary participants in the wrongful and illegal conduct and scheme charged herein, as each engaged in the manipulative acts and deceptive practices detailed herein.

140. Defendants had actual knowledge of the illegal practices and insider trading set forth herein. Defendants' scheme was designed to and did defraud Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class by distorting the prices they paid for shares of stock in the markets.

141. As a result of Defendants' misconduct, the trading prices of the securities purchased or sold on exchanges and in alternate trading venues by public investors were artificially manipulated and distorted during the Class Period. In ignorance of the true facts and the illegal practices of Defendants during the Class Period, Plaintiff and other Plaintiff Class members purchased and/or sold shares at artificially distorted and manipulated prices and were damaged thereby.

142. Had Plaintiff and other Plaintiff Class members known of the truth concerning Defendants' illegal practices, they would not have purchased or sold stock on these exchanges and in these alternate trading venues at the artificially distorted and manipulated prices which they paid. Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class that traded during the Class Period relied on the integrity of the market in the securities listed and traded on the public exchanges.

143. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants have violated §10(b) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5. As a direct and proximate result of the wrongful conduct by Defendants, Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff Class suffered damages in connection with their purchases and/or sales of stock during the Class Period.

COUNT II

Violation of §6(b) of the Exchange Act (Against the Exchange Defendants)

144. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

145. Section 6(a) and (b) of the Exchange Act, entitled “National securities exchanges,” states:

a) . . . An exchange may be registered as a national securities exchange under the terms and conditions hereinafter provided in this section . . . by filing with the Commission an application for registration in such form as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe containing the rules of the exchange and such other information and documents as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

b) . . . An exchange shall not be registered as a national securities exchange unless the Commission determines that –

(1) Such exchange is so organized and has the capacity to be able to carry out the purposes of this title and to comply, and . . . to enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members, with the provisions of this title, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the exchange.

* * *

(5) The rules of the exchange are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest

(6) The rules of the exchange provide that . . . its members and persons associated with its members shall be appropriately disciplined for violation of the provisions of this title, the rules or regulations thereunder, or the rules of the exchange, by expulsion, suspension, limitation of activities, functions, and operations, fine, censure, being suspended or barred from being associated with a member, or any other fitting sanction.

146. The Exchange Defendants are exchanges registered with the SEC under Exchange Act §6. The Exchange Defendants are obligated to operate their securities exchanges in the

public interest and for the protection of investors, assuring that the exchange is operated in a fair and equitable manner. Acting deliberately, fraudulently and in bad faith, the Exchange Defendants, both before and during the Class Period, failed to discharge these obligations (and violated them) as set forth in this complaint.

147. The conduct of the Exchange Defendants complained of results not from ordinary or even gross negligence but rather from the Exchange Defendants' knowing and active furtherance and participation in the scheme and wrongful course of business alleged herein, which conduct was undertaken for Defendants' own economic gain.

148. Section 6 of the Exchange Act and the Exchange Defendants' own rules and procedures adopted pursuant thereto were specifically enacted and promulgated to protect public investors who trade on these public exchanges. Such individuals and institutions – the members of the Plaintiff Class – are the direct intended beneficiaries of the prohibitory and protective rules embodied in §6 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the SEC and various stock exchanges. The volume of trading on these public exchanges reflects the collective reliance of the members of the Plaintiff Class on the existence of the Exchange Act, its prohibitory and protective provisions, and the rules and regulations of the Exchange Defendants pursuant thereto. The trading volume on these exchanges reflects the misplaced reliance of public investors on the integrity of trading in the markets maintained by the Exchange Defendants and their false assurances that their markets were fair and un-manipulated by the HFT Defendants.

149. As a direct and proximate result of the Exchange Defendants' deliberate and bad faith violations of §6 of the Exchange Act, the members of the Plaintiff Class have been damaged, while the Exchange Defendants have improperly profited and been enriched.

COUNT III

Violation of 20A of the Exchange Act (Against the Brokerage Firm Defendants and HFT Defendants)

150. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

151. A defendant violates §20A of the Exchange Act “by purchasing or selling a security while in possession of material, non-public information” and is “liable . . . to any person who, contemporaneously with the purchase or sale of securities that is the subject of [a violation of the Exchange Act], has purchased . . . or sold . . . securities of the same class.” 15 U.S.C. §78t-1(a). In *Shapiro v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 495 F.2d 228, 237 (2d Cir. 1974), the Second Circuit Court of Appeals found that trades within a four-day period were contemporaneous for purposes of §20A, and that there need be no privity between the defendant and the plaintiff. *Id.* at 237-39. Any person who “communicat[es] material, nonpublic information” to such a defendant is “jointly and severally liable . . . with, and to the same extent as, [the defendant] to whom the communication was directed.” 15 U.S.C. §78t-1(c).

152. Here, while Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class purchased and sold the stock of publicly listed companies at artificially distorted prices on exchanges and venues rigged by Defendants’ manipulative conduct, the Brokerage Firm Defendants and HFT Defendants profited by orchestrating the scheme alleged herein whereby the HFT Defendants contemporaneously purchased and/or sold shares while in possession of adverse, material non-public information, pocketing billions of dollars of profits (as detailed herein, portions of which have been paid to the Brokerage Firm Defendants in the form of kickback payments for transacting for their customers on rigged exchanges and in alternate trading venues, and received by the HFT Defendants in the form of illicit front-running profits, illicit rebate arbitrage profits and savings,

and in illicit slow-market arbitrage profits). The Brokerage Firm Defendants and HFT Defendants also both knew that they were engaged in predatory trading that was distorting market prices in front of Plaintiff's and the Plaintiff Class's trades while Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class did not. Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class traded contemporaneously with these Defendants by purchasing or selling publicly traded shares at artificially manipulated prices during the Class Period, and were damaged thereby.

153. Plaintiff and all the other members of the Plaintiff Class who purchased and/or sold publicly traded stock contemporaneously with Defendants' purchases and sales have suffered substantial damages in that they paid and/or received artificially inflated/deflated prices as a result of the violations of the Exchange Act as detailed herein.

154. By reason of the foregoing, the Brokerage Firm Defendants and the HFT Defendants violated §20A of the Exchange Act and are liable to Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class for the substantial damages they suffered in connection with their purchase and/or sale of publicly traded stock during the Class Period.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment, as follows:

A. Determining that this action is a proper class action, appointing Plaintiff as lead Plaintiff and approving Plaintiff's selection of Pomerantz LLP as lead counsel, and certifying Plaintiff as a class representative under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

B. Declaring this action to be a proper defendant class action maintainable pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and declaring the Brokerage Firm Defendants and HFT Defendants named herein to be proper representatives of the Defendant Class;

C. Awarding compensatory damages, including interest, in favor of Plaintiff and the other members of the Plaintiff Class against all Defendants, jointly and severally, for all damages sustained as a result of Defendants' wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial, including interest thereon;

D. Awarding equitable restitution of investors' monies of which they were defrauded and disgorgement and/or the imposition of a constructive trust on Defendants' ill-gotten gains;

E. Awarding forfeiture in favor of the Plaintiff Class against all Defendants for all illicit fees, commissions and any other compensation paid by Plaintiff and Plaintiff Class members;

F. Awarding equitable and/or injunctive relief in favor of the Plaintiff Class against Defendants and their counsel, agents and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them, including: (i) an accounting of and the imposition of a constructive trust and/or an asset freeze on Defendants' unlawful trading proceeds and illicit profits from the conduct detailed herein; (ii) prohibiting HFT traders from engaging in electronic front-running, rebate arbitrage, slow-market arbitrage, spamming, spoofing, quote spamming and/or contemporaneous trading; (iii) prohibiting the Brokerage Defendants from failing to pass through any rebates paid or trading fees charged by the Exchange Defendants for placing trades on their exchanges to brokerage customers; (iv) mandating that the Exchange Defendants design and implement technological processes that ensure that customer bids and offers are revealed on all public stock exchanges at the same time; (v) prohibiting the Brokerage Firm Defendants from transacting in any alternate trading venue on behalf of customers; (vi) prohibiting any HFT Defendant from designating a proprietary order or bid cancellable within one second of placing that proprietary bid or order and prohibiting the Exchange Defendants from including any non-firm quotes in the national

best bid and offer; (vii) prohibiting any HFT Defendant from engaging in intraday trading other than for a *bona fide* client; (viii) prohibiting any Exchange Defendant from providing an informational advantage to any HFT Defendant via the co-location of servers operated by HFT Defendants within the facilities of public stock exchanges; and/or (ix) prohibiting alternate trading venues from paying rebates to brokerage firms for placing customer orders and bids on those exchanges;

G. Awarding Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including counsel fees and expert fees; and

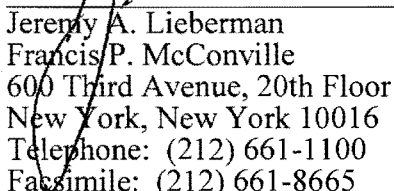
H. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury.

Dated: May 20, 2014

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